

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain to-day; to-morrow probably fair and much colder.

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ONE CENT.

AMERICANS ARE MADE PRINCES OF THE CHURCH

Name of One of the New Cardinals Is Kept Secret.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

Pope Pius X Says 1911 Was a Year of Mourning.

Officially Denied that Cardinal "in Petto" Is Archbishop Ireland. Aged Dean of the Sacred College Unable to Be Present and Cardinal Vannutelli Acts in His Stead. Pope Carried to Consistory.

Rome, Nov. 27.—In the consistorial hall of the Vatican to-day, the secret ballot was taken elevating Mgrs. Farley, Falconio, and O'Connell, the American prelates, to the cherished dignity of "prince of the church," along with sixteen other priests. One of the cardinals is a cardinal "in petto," that is, the Pope created a new wearer of the red hat, but kept his name secret. It will be given out later, perhaps at another consistory, should the Pope decide that the time is opportune for making the selection known. In some cases the name of a cardinal so designated is not made known until after the death of the Pope.

NAME IS KEPT SECRET.

The rumor has been persistent for two days that the cardinal "in petto" would be Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., but this was denied from a source of authority at the Vatican to-day. It is supposed that the unnamed cardinal is Mgr. Giustini, secretary of the congregation of sacraments.

The actual ceremonies of the elevation to-day were simple, in keeping with custom and tradition, although the "march of the cardinals" into the consistorial hall was impressive enough. In this march all the cardinals, except those elevated to-day, joined. Preceded by music bearers and surrounded by the royal and papal guards, the Pope was borne from his private apartments in the Vatican palace to the chamber where the balloting was to take place. The cardinals, each with his train bearer, followed, the papal guard and the cardinal deacon, who carried the cross, and the cardinal secretary of state, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli.

A Year of Mourning.

The Pope, in addressing the consistory, began by declaring that the past year had been one of mourning for the church, because of Italy's jubilee, which recalled vividly the apostles of the church, and also because of the impunity wherewith the Protestants and Free Masons opposed the Church of Rome. He also deplored "the iniquitous body" which opposed the existence of God and the Christian order. He lamented the separation of the church and state in Portugal, and attributed it to the same "iniquitous body," and expressed the hope that the Portuguese nation, boasting of centuries of attachment

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FINE CUT DOWN.

Harvester Company's Protest Accepted by Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court to-day reduced the fine imposed upon the Harvester Company by the Missouri State Tax Commission from \$5,000 to \$2,500. The court was not disturbed. This was conditional. The motion for modification was filed by attorneys for the harvester company last week. They raised the point that the fine imposed was as large as that against the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary concerns, although its offense against the Missouri anti-trust laws had been much smaller.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT LISBON.

Night's Rioting in Portugal Serious. Cavalry Charged Mob.

Lisbon, Nov. 27.—Troops are guarding the presidential palace and the offices of the newspapers to-day. Further details of a night rioting show that the cavalry repeatedly charged the mob, and that the rioting was confined to the streets of the city. After the explosion of a bomb there, the mob invaded the Sao Jose Hospital, occupying the buildings of the former Jesuit College of Santo Antonio, whence they tried to carry off the wounded. The soldiers drove them off. Rioting continued at various points until 3 o'clock this morning, but during the forenoon everything has been quiet.

According to an official statement, two persons were killed, thirty-four wounded, and sixty-six arrested in the riot. The statement attributes the disorders to "enemies of the republic."

Madrid, Nov. 27.—The newspaper Imparcial, after narrating the story of yesterday's violent disorders in Lisbon, says that it considers that the demonstration was in reality the beginning of a counter-revolution.

WON'T DISSOLVE GOULD LINES.

Supreme Court of Missouri Refuses to Quash the Merger.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court of Missouri to-day denied the writ of quash asked by the attorney general to dissolve the merger of the Gould lines in Missouri. All judges concurred except Judge Kennish, who did not sit in the case because of having been counsel. The defendants in the case were the Missouri Pacific, the Richhill Coal Mining Company, the Missouri and Kansas Elevator Company, and the Webster Coal and Mining Company.

AGEL IN WAR ON YSTER BOATS IN CHESAPEAKE

Power Yacht Will Chase the "Shanghaiers."

PURSUIT STARTS TO-DAY

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has chartered a swift and capacious motor boat to catch the owners and masters of vessels, especially the so-called "oyster fleet," on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, who are alleged to "shanghai" men, brutally ill-treat unfortunate crews, give them unfit food and filthy quarters, and in many other ways violate the laws for the protection of sailors and ships. She is the former Old Glory of Baltimore, and she sails in quest of "shanghai" men and violators of law from the Maryland port this afternoon.

TO STOP HARSH TREATMENT.

This action is based upon the recommendation of the Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Secretary has issued instructions calculated to put a stop to the harsh treatment of oyster crews and to lawless practices. Commissioner Chamberlain's attention was first officially drawn to the matter by the case of John McNamara, of Williamsport, Pa., who, going to Baltimore, was "shanghai" and turned over to Capt. Aldie Dorsey, master of the oyster sloop Irene and Ruth, and who was drowned in Broad River, near Upper Fairmount, Somerset County, Md., while trying to escape from the vessel January 6 last.

Twenty-two days later Capt. Dorsey was murdered by three members of his crew, two of whom received such severe wounds during the mutiny they died before the trial was called. Shortly afterward an investigation was ordered by Secretary Nagel and A. L. Chamberlain, collector of customs at Crisfield, made a report which resulted in the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of the man who dragged McNamara to his death.

Conditions Appalling.

In his report the collector stated that the appalling conditions revealed by his investigations are believed to exist in numerous instances in his customs district and in those portions of the other districts which adjoin it. He added that if his office had at its disposal a suitable motor boat with some speed and living accommodations such conditions could not and would not be permitted to exist.

The motor boat chartered by Secretary Nagel was formerly a power yacht owned by Albert Lakely, of Crisfield, and is now in the hands of the collector of customs. It is fully furnished, with ample accommodations, a searchlight, electricity throughout, a power tender, a speed of twelve miles an hour, and a new boiler. It is to be used for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of the oyster fleet, and will start on the first inspection trip this afternoon.

The inspection will cover practically all of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and will include the following customs districts: Baltimore, Annapolis, Crisfield, Georgetown, and various Virginia districts bordering upon the water.

Many Cases Reported.

In recent years rumors of a number of cases of inhuman treatment of crews by captains of oyster vessels have come to the department through the collector of customs and the United States attorney at Baltimore, and the Associated Charities of this city. It is reported that in many instances seamen were carried aboard or drunk or oyster boats, and other cases that they were put ashore, far from inhabited places, without any wages having been paid them; and in not a few others, disappearances, drowning, and actual murder have been reported. The McNamara case was the first of these ever officially brought to the attention of the department of Commerce and Labor. Commissioner Chamberlain stated that he believes the most flagrant violations of the law will be found on board the sloops operating in the Rappahannock district, Virginia. It is rumored also that "shanghaiing" has been going on near Washington, Norfolk, and other places.

The commissioner added that there is no line of work harder than oyster dredging. The men have to work in the water, are wet all the time, exposed to all kinds of weather, poorly clad, receiving small pay, insufficient and very poor food, and are chained impossible quarters. The men have to work by officers with clubs in their hands; others are beaten and forced to work until they fall exhausted, and the latter receive inhuman treatment which has resulted in murder or suicide.

EXPERTS FIGHT DUEL.

Tennis Ground of Sarah Bernhardt Scene of Combat.

Paris, Nov. 27.—An unusually keen sword duel, the outcome of a press controversy, but not concerning the Curie-Rangevin affair, was fought to-day between M. Brettinmayer, one of the greatest masters of fencing, and Leon Mottequout. The former touched his opponent in the second bout, and the latter in the sixth. In the seventh both fought simultaneously several times. It was the last round. The duel was fought on the tennis ground of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's house at Neuilly. The son of the actress, Maurice, acted as second to M. Brettinmayer.

PEACE WITH RIFLS.

Spaniards Sign Treaty with Sixty-five Moroccan Chiefs.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—Peace was concluded with the Rif and the Kabyles on the Kert River Sunday. The treaty was made with sixty-five chiefs. Spain will release all prisoners and a part of the army of occupation will return home.

Beautiful Palma and Pinar At special sale, Blackstone's.

SIR EDWARD IN COMMONS TELLS OF NEAR CLASH

Speech Is Heard in Almost Breathless Silence.

BRITISH ACTION UPHELD

Secretary for Foreign Affairs Calls Situation Serious.

Cabinet Officer Draws Veil from Last Summer's Perilously Delicate Negotiations with Germany Over Morocco—Refused to Make Explanations Which Were Inconsistent with Nation's Dignity.

London, Nov. 27.—Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, rose to-day in the House of Commons and formally moved "that the foreign policy of his majesty's government be now considered."

A hush fell through the house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, as Sir Edward began at 3:45 o'clock to outline in precise and guarded language the government's share in the Moroccan negotiations between Germany, France, and Great Britain, which are popularly believed to have brought the three nations to the verge of war during the last summer.

FRANKNESS IS STARTLING.

At the very outset of his speech Sir Edward startled his hearers by his frank admission that the relations of the three nations were still so important, serious and delicate that he must restrict his speech to the Moroccan negotiations alone. He declared that the German foreign secretary's so-called disclosures of these negotiations were not full disclosures. In effect, he took issue with the German foreign secretary's statement of the assurances which had been given to the British government by the German Ambassador in respect to the dispatch of the Panther to Agadir.

Sir Edward asserted that the German Ambassador's assurance that his country had no thought of establishing a port in Morocco was not received until three days after Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer, made his speech in London.

Taking up the reported request of the German Ambassador for an explanation of Lloyd-George's speech, Sir Edward said that he had informed the ambassador that although the speech had appeared to have created surprise in Germany, it seemed no cause for complaint and that, moreover, it was inconsistent with the dignity of Great Britain to give an explanation.

Deadlock Once or Twice.

Sir Edward declared that the French government had consulted the British government on every point where British interests were involved. That peace had been preserved by the agreement now reached between France and Germany.

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MAY HOLD BODY OF DEAD WOMAN

Mystery of Auto Tragedy Is Puzzling Officials.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 27.—The mysterious case of "Whitney," who was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Lincoln Park, N. J., one week ago, died early to-day in the Paterson General Hospital, where she had been unconscious from the day she was admitted. Dr. B. C. Magennis, of this city, who had been brought into the case by a man who said he was Whitney and husband of the woman, stated that she was dead due to laceration and hemorrhage of the brain.

With the death of Mrs. Whitney it was learned that the man who was with her in the automobile and who represented himself as her husband, is seriously ill in his apartment at the St. James Hotel, New York, suffering from injuries received when he slid into a canal.

When informed yesterday over the telephone by Dr. Magennis that Mrs. Whitney was dying, the man pleaded to be taken to her. The doctor in attendance, however, refused to allow this, declaring that Mr. Whitney's condition was too serious to permit of his removal. The remarkable secrecy which has been thrown about the matter was still maintained to-night, and Dr. Magennis insisted he could throw no light on the case.

From other sources it was learned that the Whitney's had from the Pacific Coast, somewhere near Alameda, Cal. They had been guests at the St. James Hotel for several months.

"I have signed the certificate," said Dr. Magennis, "and all I can say is that the dead woman is known to me as Lydia Whitney, and that she was forty-two years old. I was given to understand, however, that the Whitney's had no friends in the country."

Under the laws of New Jersey, the body cannot be shipped from the State until a transit certificate is signed by City Register of Vital Statistics Charles S. Gail. This has not yet been done.

WANTS MAYOR SEIDEL OUSTED.

Milwaukee Alderman Asks for Impeachment Proceedings.

Milwaukee, Nov. 27.—The impeachment of Mayor Seidel, Carl D. Thompson, city clerk, and Daniel W. Hoon, city attorney, for alleged malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance in office in connection with the Milwaukee Sewerage, is asked by Alderman J. P. Carney in charges submitted to the common council at an adjourned meeting this afternoon.

CALLS ON PRESIDENT.



THOMAS A. EDISON.

Who yesterday told Mr. Tatt of the talking picture machine which he has invented.

PIECE OF METAL MAY SOLVE THE MAINE DISASTER

Mysterious Find Believed to Be Part of Mine.

CAPPS GOES TO HAVANA

The board of inspection to determine the cause of the wreck of the battleship Maine has discovered a mysterious piece of metal in the debris, and Rear Admiral Capps, the navy's most expert construction, has been sent to Havana to aid in establishing its exact identity.

NOT WITH HIS BLOOD.

Mr. Littleton replied, in the course of a heated interview with Chairman Stanley, that the committee should not "water the roots of its prosperity with the blood of its members."

Mr. Littleton arrived in Washington from New York yesterday morning with blood in his eye and his hair standing on end. He immediately hid himself in the committee room and made formal demand for an investigation by the committee of recent charges by the New York Press that he was too friendly with the big interests in general and with the United States Steel Corporation in particular; that he was trying to hamper the Stanley committee and to have the steel trust investigate called off; and that he was betraying his trust and violating his oath as a member of the House of Representatives.

Committee a Tool.

In addition to making the demand for an investigation of this attack upon him, Mr. Littleton made the sensational charge that the steel committee was being used as a tool by Henry H. Martin, secretary of the National Anti-Trust League, and David Lamar, a bear operator on the Wall Street exchange, to depress the securities of the United States Steel Corporation. Martin and Lamar, Littleton says, became much incensed when he protested against the continuance of the inquiry during the pendency of the government suit against the steel trust, inasmuch as such a cessation of activity would give steel stocks a chance to recover. Mr. Littleton expressed the conviction that Lamar was "putting up" for the league.

Littleton Is Omnipotent.

Pleading that the progress of the committee's investigations be not slowed by a side issue, Chairman Stanley, according to Mr. Littleton, pledged the entire committee to a series of denunciations of the articles on the floor of the House.

"Every member of the committee," Mr. Stanley is reported to have told his late colleague, "will get up on the floor of the House and denounce this attack on you and endorse your character and motives."

Members of Board.

It was at this stake that Secretary Meyer appointed a board to fix the cause of the wreck and made Rear Admiral Vreeland chairman. On the board he also appointed Rear Admiral Watke, chief constructor of the navy, the successor of Rear Admiral Capps in the position. Col. Black, of the Engineer Department of the War Department, who had charge of pumping out the cofferdam, is also a member of the board.

Navy officials assert that the present position of the ship makes it practically impossible to draw inferences from the relative positions of the parts of the wreck. It is admitted as needing no argument that the vessel, having been divided almost amidships by the first and exterior explosion, subsequent explosions in the interior would have thrown material into the mud on either side of the ship. Therefore, the facts that parts of the ship were found both starboard and port do not prove that the original explosion occurred inside.

Rear Admiral Walcott, who was executive officer of the Maine on the night of its explosion, said yesterday, "There never will be a report of a board that will find anything different from the conclusions arrived at by the first board."

The atmosphere of the Navy Department in fact, is filled with the conviction that the Vreeland board has made important discoveries, and that it will show beyond argument that the Maine was destroyed by a mine.

Report Not Complete.

It is officially stated at the Navy Department that the report of the Vreeland board has not arrived and they doubt that its text has been completed. The same opinion is expressed by Col. Burr, acting chief of engineers of the Navy Department.

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La Follette Men Encouraged.

The publication in a Philadelphia newspaper yesterday of what purported to be a renunciation by Col. Roosevelt, brought much comfort to the La Follette men. A cloud of gloom was being heavily over the Progressive headquarters since the Youngstown (Ohio) dinner of the Garfield Club, at which Roosevelt's name was brought out for the Presidency, and which was received with some enthusiasm. The La Follette men have been looking to Northampton, Ohio, and to James H. Garfield for some support for their favorite. The affair at Youngstown was a distinct shock to them, and they have been saying some unkind things concerning James H. Garfield.

STEEL PROBERS ARE IN A PANIC OVER LITTLETON

Fear New Yorker Will Erupt Their Work.

LATTER STAND BY GUNS

Demands Investigation of Newspaper Charges Against Him.

Littleton Declares Committee Is Being Made a Tool of Wall Street Bears and that Attack Charging Him with Being Too Friendly with Steel Trust Was Inspired by the Same Source.

Representative Martin Littleton, of New York, Democrat, a member of the Stanley steel trust investigating committee, threw his colleagues in general and Chairman Augustus O. Stanley in particular into a high state of perturbation yesterday by insisting that recent attacks on him in the New York press be fought out in and made the subject of investigation by the committee.

Chairman Stanley and a majority of the committee pleaded with Mr. Littleton that any such investigation would divert the committee and might permanently cripple its efforts.

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"Every member of the committee," Mr. Stanley is reported to have told his late colleague, "will get up on the floor of the House and denounce this attack on you and endorse your character and motives."

"I don't want your endorsement," was Mr. Littleton's reply. "Not that I do not value your confidence highly, but that as I am able to fight for myself I don't want you or the committee underrating my character."

The upshot of the interview was that Messrs. Stanley and Littleton withdrew strictly official from the committee. Mr. Littleton would make a formal request in writing, setting forth his grievances and demanding that Messrs. Martin, Lamar, Tinker, and others be subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Mr. Stanley thereupon informed Mr. Littleton that upon receipt of the latter's letter he would give the committee his most serious consideration and advise Mr. Littleton as to his decision.

Appeal from Committee.

Mr. Littleton advanced the information that, in the event of an adverse decision by Mr. Stanley, he would rise to a question of personal privilege in the House, the question being based not only upon the charges, but upon the committee's refusal to act.

Thereupon Mr. Littleton left and handed out a rebuff interview to a number of newspaper men. And Mr. Stanley wiped his forehead and hid himself in Speaker Clark's company for consolation and advice. Last night Mr. Stanley gave out a brief statement, denying that Mr. Martin now is or ever has been in the employ of the committee.

Henry H. Martin last night denied categorically all of Mr. Littleton's charges as to his relations with Lamar and his instigation of the newspaper attack upon Littleton.

"I have never had any dealings with Mr. Lamar, in my life," said Mr. Martin. "I know him and have talked with him in New York on a number of occasions, but Mr. Littleton's statement that I am associated with him in any way or have had the sort of dealings with him that he charges is an unmitigated falsehood."

La Follette Men Encouraged.

The publication in a Philadelphia newspaper yesterday of what purported to be a renunciation by Col. Roosevelt, brought much comfort to the La Follette men. A cloud of gloom was being heavily over the Progressive headquarters since the Youngstown (Ohio) dinner of the Garfield Club, at which Roosevelt's name was brought out for the Presidency, and which was received with some enthusiasm. The La Follette men have been looking to Northampton, Ohio, and to James H. Garfield for some support for their favorite. The affair at Youngstown was a distinct shock to them, and they have been saying some unkind things concerning James H. Garfield.

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LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MURDER MYSTERY

Mrs. Frankie C. Davis, important witness against James Smith, may be rearrested. Identity of "Miss Paddock," who is located in New York.

Girl in the House of the Good Shepherd expected to reveal the whereabouts of "Goldie" Smith. Detectives gain headway in connecting James Smith with the Hotel Grande hold-up.

Investigation of assault on Morris Bennett concluded and Smith will be arraigned. Mrs. Morris Bennett to offer \$50 reward for recovery of money and watch stolen from husband.

Police say new woman witness declares she heard Smith and Stout planning train hold-up.

MULFORD TAKES VANDERBILT CUP IN LOZIER RACER

Breaks All Records for the Distance.

MAKES 74 MILES AN HOUR

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 27.—Smashing all records for speed, Ralph Mulford, an American, driving an American car, a Lozier, won the Vanderbilt cup race to-day. He covered the 291 miles in 236 minutes and averaged more than 74 miles an hour for the entire race.

Ralph de Palma, driving a German Mercedes finished second in America's most noted automobile classic. He crossed the finish line two minutes and eleven seconds behind Mulford. Spencer Wishart, in another Mercedes, finished third, his time being 2:45:20.

FINISH IS DRAMATIC.

The finish was intensely dramatic and more than 25,000 persons assembled near this point went wild with enthusiasm when the closest contest in the history of the event ended in Mulford's mad drive. When the time was announced, Mulford was driving a Lozier, who won the Vanderbilt Cup in 1909 and 1910, finished fourth in a Lozier, his time being 2:50:37. E. H. Parker, in a Fiat, was fifth, his elapsed time being 2:54:25. Louis Dierker, driving a Pope-Hamilton, crossed the line in sixth place, the remaining drivers were signaled that the end had come. The contestants still running at the end of the race were Carl Limber, in an Abbott-Detroit; L. A. Mitchell, in an Abbott-Detroit; and Cyrus Patechke, in a Marmon. The other five starters, Hugh Hughes, driving a Mercer; David Bruce-Brown, a Fiat; Bob Burman, a Marmon; Harry Cobb, a Jackson, and Joe Matson, a Fiat, were forced to quit the race because of damaged machines. There were approximately 10,000 persons, along the course, which covers about

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AMBASSADOR DIES; WIFE IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. Dudley Does Not Know of Husband's Death.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27.—Hon. Irving Dudley, of Evanston, Ill., and United States Ambassador to Brazil, died suddenly in the Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day. His wife, who is a patient in the same hospital, has not been told of the death of her husband, and the fact will be kept from her until the arrival tomorrow of the brother of the deceased, C. E. Dudley, of Evanston.

Ambassador Dudley had been home from Brazil for several months, on leave due to illness. He came to Johns Hopkins for treatment in October, but feeling better he went to Washington.

About November 1 he returned and stayed under the care of Dr. W. S. Thayer, a heart and lung specialist. At four o'clock this morning Mr. Dudley suddenly passed away with heart disease. From 1870 to 1886 he was Minister to Peru, and was then made Ambassador to Brazil.

Detestives on the